



# Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

DODI-6055.6

Supersedes AD-A272634

December 15, 1994  
NUMBER 6055.6

USD(A&T)

SUBJECT: DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program

References:

- (a) DoD Instruction 6055.6, "Department of Defense Fire Protection Program," August 1, 1988, (hereby canceled)
- (b) DoD Directive 1000.3, "Safety and Health Policy for the Department of Defense," March 29, 1979
- (c) DoD Instruction 6055.7, "Mishap Investigation, Reporting and Recordkeeping," April 10, 1989
- (d) MIL-HDBK 1008B, "Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction," January 15, 1994
- (e) through (q), see enclosure 1

A. REISSUANCE AND PURPOSE

This Instruction:

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A-1	

1. Reissues reference (a) to update policy and criteria for the allocation, assignment, operation, and administration of DoD fire departments and related fire prevention functions, including emergency response, under reference (b).
2. Establishes the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Quality Working Group.
3. Authorizes the publication of Guides, Handbooks, and Manuals to provide specific information on DoD fire fighter qualifications, fire and emergency services programs, and fire incident reporting.

B. APPLICABILITY

This Instruction applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, and those Defense Agencies having responsibility for maintaining organized fire and emergency services (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components"). The term "Military Services" as used herein, refers to the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps.

C. POLICY

It is DoD policy that:

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DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;  
Distribution Unlimited

# **SUPPLEMENTARY**

# **INFORMATION**

*ERRATA*

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
DIRECTIVES SYSTEM TRANSMITTAL**

NUMBER	DATE	DISTRIBUTION
6055.6, Change 1	November 4, 1996	6000 Series
ATTACHMENTS		
None		

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECIPIENTS**

The following pen changes to DoD Instruction 6055.6, "DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program," December 15, 1994, are authorized:

**PEN CHANGES**

**Page 1**

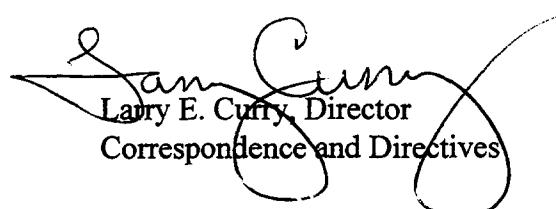
Subsection A.3., lines 3 and 4. Change "fire incident reporting" to "electronic media Department of Defense Fire Incident Reporting System (DFIRS)"

**Page 3**

Section F., line 4. Change "ACQ" to "A&T"

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

The above changes are effective immediately.



Larry E. Curry, Director  
Correspondence and Directives

WHEN PRESCRIBED ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN, THIS TRANSMITTAL SHOULD BE FILED WITH THE BASIC DOCUMENT

1. The DoD Components shall establish and maintain an installation fire fighting, fire prevention, and emergency services program (hereafter referred to as "the fire and emergency services program") as an element of the overall DoD accident prevention program prescribed in DoD Directive 1000.3 (reference (b)).

2. All DoD Components that occupy General Services Administration (GSA) managed buildings are concurrently responsible with GSA for developing and maintaining sound fire prevention programs.

D. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), shall:

a. Oversee the implementation of this Instruction and represent the Secretary of Defense on both internal and interagency matters on the fire and emergency services program.

b. Provide criteria, guidance, and instructions to incorporate fire fighting, fire prevention, and emergency response elements in appropriate DoD program and budget documents.

c. Establish, as an integral element of the Defense Environmental Security Council (DESC) and related Board and Committee structure, the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Quality Working Group (comprised of members from OSD, the Military Services, and the Defense Logistics Agency).

2. The Heads of the DoD Components having responsibility for maintaining organized fire and emergency services shall establish and maintain programs that conform to the requirements and procedures specified in this Instruction. Particular emphasis shall be placed on fire prevention education as a means to enhance the total fire and emergency services effort and other fire prevention techniques to eliminate the causes of fires and to prevent death, injuries, and property damage if fire occurs.

3. The Secretary of the Navy shall maintain the DoD Fire Incident Reporting System as prescribed in DoD Instruction 6055.7 (reference c), in an automated management information system format, for collecting and analyzing fire incident data and fire department response information.

4. The Secretary of the Air Force shall administer a DoD Fire Fighter Certification System for all DoD Components, and shall provide basic structural fire fighting, aircraft rescue fire fighting, and technical training for all DoD Components (except for specialized and local training as provided herein).

Additionally, a DoD Physical Fitness Program shall be developed and provided to all DoD Components.

**E. PROCEDURES**

1. The DoD Fire and Emergency Services Quality Working Group shall:

a. Meet at the call of the Chair to share information, discuss issues, and recommend policies to the DESC related to fire prevention, fire suppression, training, fire apparatus, fire equipment, fire administration, emergency medical response, and hazardous materials emergency response. The Chair of the Quality Working Group will rotate annually among the Military Services and the DLA members.

b. Serve as the technical advisor to the DESC for the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program , the Fire Incident Reporting System, the Fire Fighter Certification System, and the Fire Fighter Physical Fitness Program.

c. Draft and revise, as required, the DoD Strategic Plan for Fire and Emergency Services.

d. Develop meaningful metrics to evaluate the success of the DoD fire and emergency services program.

2. The DoD Components' fire and emergency services programs shall include the elements described in Enclosure 2.

**F. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS**

The fire incident reporting requirements prescribed herein, including the establishment of the Department of the Navy as the central DoD report file, are assigned Report Control Symbol DD-ACQ(AR) 1765.

**G. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

1. This Instruction is effective immediately. Detailed implementing instructions are only necessary to provide for any DoD Component-unique fire and emergency services situations. If used, they shall provide for inter-DoD Component fire department consolidation actions and staffing adjustments.

2. DoD Components must satisfy their bargaining obligations with unions under U.S.C. Chapter 71 prior to implementing any changes generated by this Instruction. The Instruction does not supersede any existing collective bargaining agreement until the agreement expires and the bargaining obligation is fulfilled.

3. Forward one copy of implementing documents to the Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition and Technology within 120 days.

*Paul G. Kaminski*  
Paul G. Kaminski

Enclosures - 7

1. References
2. Program Elements
3. DoD Minimum Airfield Rescue Fire Fighting Vehicle Allowances
4. Maximum Response Times for Structural Fire Pumpers
5. Staffing Requirements for Management and Administrative Fire Service Positions
6. Staffing Requirements for Fire Prevention Positions
7. Staffing Requirements for Positions Required to Staff Fire Apparatus

REFERENCES, continue

- (e) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), "National Fire Codes"
- (f) DoD Instruction 6055.1, "DoD Occupational Safety and Health Programs," October 26, 1984
- (g) Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992, Public Law 102-522
- (h) Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part (120), "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response," March 6, 1989
- (i) DoD Directive 1402.4, "Entry Age For Selected Firefighter and Law Enforcement Officer Positions," December 29, 1988
- (j) DoD Instruction 1010.13, "Smoke-Free Workplace," March 7, 1994
- (k) DoD Instruction 4000.19, "Interservice, Interdepartmental, and Interagency Support," April 15, 1992
- (l) Part 1856 of Title 42, United States Code
- (m) Section 2210 of Title 15, United States Code
- (n) DoD Instruction 7230.7, "User Charges," January 29, 1985
- (o) DoD Instruction 4100.33, "Commercial Activities Program Procedures," September 9, 1985
- (p) Section 2465 of Title 10, United States Code
- (q) Section 2907 of Title 10, United States Code

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<sup>1</sup>Available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Box 1901, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101

DoD FIRE AND EMERGENCY PROGRAM ELEMENTS

1. Fire Prevention

a. Engineering and Plans. The plans for all military construction projects, facility modernization, rehabilitation programs, or self-help projects shall be reviewed for concurrence with MIL-HDBK-1008B (reference (d)), by qualified personnel to ensure that they meet the life safety and fire prevention criteria promulgated by the DoD Components and the National Fire Codes, reference (e).

b. Fire Risk Management Surveys. Qualified personnel shall conduct fire risk management surveys of facilities. Hazardous conditions shall be reported as specified in DoD Instruction 6055.1 (reference (f)) and promptly corrected or incorporated into the DoD installation's hazard abatement plan.

c. Survey Frequency. The frequency of local fire risk surveys shall be determined according to the building or area occupancy hazard, known fire loading, and mission criticality.

d. Smoke Detectors. Smoke detection systems shall be installed in buildings where safety to life is of principal concern, in accordance with MIL-HDBK-1008B (reference (d)). This includes all buildings used for sleeping purposes. Additionally, programs shall be established to:

(1) Require the installation of smoke detectors as a prerequisite for assignment to mobile home space on DoD property.

(2) Include mobile homes on DoD installations in the smoke detector inspection schedule for family housing units.

(3) Require the installation and maintenance of smoke detectors in all Government-leased housing.

e. Residential Sprinkler Systems. Provide residential sprinkler systems in accordance with Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-522, reference (g).

f. Public Fire Education Promotion. Public Fire Education Programs shall be developed to inform and motivate DoD personnel, and dependents of DoD personnel, who reside or work on DoD installations or in Government-leased facilities, as to their individual responsibilities in fire prevention. Fire prevention and/or safety materials, including nominal value incentive and educational items, are an authorized expenditure of funds in promoting fire prevention and safety as an integral part of the Public Fire Education Program.

2. Fire Incident Investigation and Reporting. Investigations and reporting shall be in accordance with the requirements of DoD Instruction 6055.7 (reference (c)).

3. Fire Protection Standards. DoD fire protection standards consist of the relevant standards promulgated by the Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Fire Protection Association (National Fire Codes), national building codes, and other fire safety criteria published by the Department of Defense and other Federal Agencies.

4. Emergency Response. Fire departments shall be prepared, by virtue of appropriate training, to respond (both on-and-off the installation) to emergencies involving DoD facilities, structures, aircraft, transportation equipment, hazardous materials, and both natural and man-made disasters. Procedures shall be implemented in accordance with nationally recognized standards and integrated emergency management systems to prevent loss of life, injury, and property damage; to maintain security; and to minimize public inconvenience.

a. Structural Fire Response. Ensure that fire flow requirements are met on the initial response of primary fire apparatus to an announced structural fire. Use a fire protection classification system for determining the structural fire protection requirements that distinguishes between individual activities, based on their strategic importance and mission criticality .

b. Hazardous Materials Response. Establish integrated regional hazardous materials emergency response policies to avoid duplication of resources. Hazardous materials emergency response shall meet the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (reference (h)).

c. Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) Response. Ensure that fire flow requirements are met on the initial response of ARFF apparatus to an announced aircraft emergency. Response to aircraft emergencies shall also include structural fire suppression forces to provide additional rescue and fire suppression personnel to establish agent resupply.

d. Disaster Preparedness Plans. Establish and maintain Disaster Planning Programs for response to natural and man-made disasters, and ensure that operational procedures are developed for sustained emergency operations. All DoD installations having fire departments, and other DoD installations having either 10 or more persons as residential occupants or a constructed facility value of more than \$1,000,000, shall have a designated "Base/Installation Emergency Preparedness Officer," who, in addition to any other duties, shall maintain the Disaster Preparedness Plan. Such plans shall be coordinated with disaster preparedness plans of all local jurisdictions of civil government; e.g., city, county, fire district, that adjoin the

installation and such plans shall be tested or exercised at least once in each fiscal year. The format of such disaster plans, and scope of their testing or exercises, shall be determined by the Head of each DoD Component. Fire department disaster plans shall be integrated and coordinated with installation Disaster Preparedness Plans.

e. Emergency Medical Response. Where fire departments provide emergency medical response, establish and maintain emergency medical response programs that are staffed with appropriately certified emergency medical personnel and equipment.

5. Fire Suppression, Hazardous Material, and Rescue Vehicles. The DoD Components with fire departments shall plan, program, and budget for fire and rescue vehicles, based on the standard criteria in paragraphs 5.a. through f., below:

a. Pumpers. The standard requirement for pumper is based on response time criteria (enclosure 4) and the estimated fire flow requirement established for each installation in accordance with MIL-HDBK-1008B (reference (d)).

(1) Installations (including multiple activities serviced by a consolidated fire department) should be divided into fire demand zones (FDZ) (small areas that represent a single demand for fire services). Demand within any given FDZ is based on required fire flow and response time criteria.

(2) The number of full-time fire fighter personnel and units of mobile equipment needed at any single installation to meet the standards in this Instruction shall depend on the extent to which equivalent fire fighting forces are available from outside sources. Installations shall include outside fire companies in determining compliance with these standards when those companies compare favorably with DoD standards in staffing and equipment and can meet the prescribed response-time criteria.

(3) The number of staffed pumper required is determined on the basis of 750 gallons per minute (GPM), regardless of the actual pump capacity of the pumper on hand, and is calculated by dividing two-thirds of the estimated fire flow by 750.

b. Aerial Ladders, Brush Trucks, Hazardous Materials, Emergency Response Vehicles, and Other Specialized Apparatus. The DoD Components shall determine the requirements for such specialized apparatus for each applicable installation.

c. Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) Vehicles. The criteria for aircraft rescue fire fighting apparatus are in enclosure 3.

d. Administrative Command and Support Vehicles. Criteria for administrative, command, and support vehicles shall be established by the DoD Components.

e. Structural and ARFF Vehicle Availability. The DoD Components shall establish mandatory maintenance programs to ensure availability of structural and ARFF vehicles. Such programs shall include a priority maintenance and repair system, stocks of required spare parts, scheduled inspections, and discrepancy reporting systems.

f. Reserve Apparatus. When there is an operational and training need, the DoD Components shall equip and maintain reserve apparatus. During emergencies, reserve apparatus may be placed in service and staffed by recalled off-duty fire fighters. Reserve apparatus are obtained by retaining apparatus that becomes excess through normal replacement programs. New equipment shall not be acquired to meet authorized reserve apparatus needs. The DoD Components shall not operate or staff reserve apparatus as in-service units, except when used as a replacement for a vehicle that is out of service, or during major disasters. The maximum allowances for reserve structural and/or aircraft rescue fire fighting apparatus are as follows:

(1) For 1-4 in service and staffed engine and/or ARFF companies, one reserve pumper and/or ARFF unit is authorized.

(2) For 5-9 in service and staffed engine and/or ARFF companies, two reserve pumper/ARFF units are authorized.

(3) For 10 or more in service and staffed engine and/or ARFF companies, three reserve units are authorized.

(4) Reserve units are allowed for aerial ladders, resupply vehicles, or other special category units as approved by the DoD Components.

(5) Additional consideration shall be given to large consolidated fire departments having unique reserve vehicle requirements.

## 6. Standardization of Apparatus

a. Structural fire apparatus shall be constructed to comply with the provisions of NFPA 1901, Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus (reference (e)). Structural fire pumper shall be standardized at a minimum 750 GPM pumping capacity.

b. ARFF vehicles shall be constructed to comply with the provisions of NFPA 414, Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Vehicles (reference (e)). ARFF vehicles shall be standardized in the following water capacities in gallons: 1,000, 1,500, 2,500, and 3,000. The 1,000-gallon ARFF vehicles assigned

to rapid deployment forces shall be transportable by military airlift (C-130, C-17, and C-141).

c. Where required, rescue vehicles shall have off-pavement performance capability and shall be capable of carrying all required personnel and equipment.

d. Aircraft rescue fire fighting twin agent units shall be capable of carrying two of the following agents: AFFF, dry chemical, or halon.

7. Response Times

a. Structural Apparatus. Response times for structural fire pumpers are specified in enclosure 4. (Maximum response times do not apply to specialized fire apparatus, aerial ladders, and hazardous materials emergency response vehicles.)

b. ARFF Apparatus. ARFF vehicles shall be capable of responding to any incident on the runways or overruns within 1 minute after pre-positioning for an announced emergency, and to any incident on the runways or overruns within 3 minutes for an unannounced emergency. Response times apply to the first arriving vehicle in either situation.

8. Staffing. Staff installation fire departments at not less than the minimum levels established herein. Airfield fire departments or ARFF shall be staffed to provide flight line protection 24 hours per day, even if the air control tower is closed for flight operations. Maximum positions may be exceeded at remote installations when approved by the DoD Component. Entry age of fire fighter personnel shall be in accordance with DoD Directive 1402.4 (reference (i)).

a. Management and Administrative Fire Service Positions. Required staffing for management and administrative fire service positions is in enclosure 5.

b. Fire Prevention Positions. Required staffing for fire prevention positions is in enclosure 6.

c. Fire Fighter Positions. Structural and aircraft fire suppression and rescue services shall be equipped and personnel assigned shall be cross-trained to be mutually supporting. Required staffing for these positions is in enclosure 7. The DoD Components shall consider both civilian and military fire fighters to fill required positions.

d. Fire Alarm Communications Center Personnel

(1) All installations shall maintain around-the-clock capability to conduct essential fire emergency communications. Communications equipment operators shall be trained in the proper use of communications equipment including telephone, radio, and

other electrical or electronic alarm signal receiving systems. Also, operators shall be trained for dispatching fire apparatus, and requesting medical, police, or other fire department assistance as necessary. Dedicated GS-392 or equivalent communications specialists are required. (Bilingual capability is required at overseas locations.)

(2) The DoD Components may approve exceptions for smaller installations and remote sites where dedicated communications specialists are not economically feasible. The transferring of the fire alarm receiving and communications functions to a non-related function or the requesting of another party, such as military police or engineering personnel, to report to the fire station to operate the alarm and communications equipment is not a viable alternative and will not be considered as an exception. Installations may request exceptions based on one of the following:

(a) Where the installation alarm and communications function can be consolidated with an established continuously manned Emergency Communications Center for all emergency services (fire, police, ARFF, medical, explosive ordnance disposal, etc.), communications personnel employed at the consolidated communications center shall be trained in fire department communications procedures. (Bilingual capability is required at overseas locations.)

(b) Where fire fighters can be assigned on a rotational basis to operate the alarm receiving and communications equipment, fire fighters shall be properly trained in fire alarm communications. Alarm room staffing shall be in addition to the requirement for a fully staffed structural and ARFF response. (Bilingual capability is required at overseas locations.)

(c) Where fire suppression is provided by other than DoD fire departments, fire alarm communications shall be consolidated with other continuously staffed functions such as military police or security. Communications personnel employed at the consolidated facility shall be trained in fire department communications procedures. (Bilingual capability is required at overseas locations.)

(d) Where the fire department can be dispatched and the communications function is managed as part of a municipal automatic aid program.

9. Personnel Physical and Medical Requirements. The DoD Components' medical surveillance programs shall include the pre-employment medical and physical criteria for fire protection personnel of NFPA 1500, "Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program" (reference (e)). DoD Fire protection personnel shall receive an annual physical examination as

specified in NFPA 1582, "Standard on Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters" (reference (e)).

**10. Personnel Training and Physical Fitness Programs**

a. Training. Training programs shall conform to the DoD Fire Fighter Certification System requirements, patterned after the National Fire Codes (reference (e)).

(1) DoD Fire Protection School. The Department of the Air Force shall accommodate the training requirements of the other DoD Components. The Air Force Fire Protection School is designated as the central DoD Fire Protection School.

(2) National and State Fire Academies. The DoD Components shall use the National Fire Academy and State agencies for specialized, advanced, and executive-level training, including the use of courses handed-off in the Train-the-Trainer Program.

(3) Live-Fire Training. Live-fire training areas that meet local environmental standards shall be developed by each applicable DoD Component at appropriate locations to provide realistic proficiency training at a reasonable cost. Thorough consideration shall be given to creating regional training facilities for closely located DoD installations and for cooperative arrangements with civil sector fire departments and off-base live-fire training.

(4) First Responder. Programs shall be established to train all DoD and contract fire fighters (continental United States only) to, at least, the U.S. Department of Transportation and OSHA 29CFR1910.120q first responder level.

(5) On the Job Training. Training shall be provided and documented for all personnel assigned fire and emergency services duties through an on-the-job training program, in conformance with the objectives outlined in the DoD Fire Fighter Certification System.

b. Physical Fitness. All DoD fire and emergency services personnel shall participate in a physical fitness exercise program designed to maximize job performance. DoD fire protection personnel shall be a special emphasis target group for the DoD Components' anti-smoking education program, required by DoD Instruction 1010.15 (reference (j)).

c. DoD Fire Fighter Certification System (FFCS). All DoD military, GS-081 civilian, and contract fire fighters will participate in the certification system. The FFCS is a condition of employment for GS-081 civilian fire fighters.

**11. Personal Protective Equipment**. Prohibit the acquisition and use of any personal protective clothing and equipment used for

structural and aircraft fire fighting, rescue, and hazardous materials emergency operations that are not in compliance with appropriate NFPA standards (reference (e)). Develop and enforce standards for firefighters to ensure that hair and beard styles do not interfere with safety or the proper fit of personal protective equipment.

a. Equipment shall be procured and maintained in accordance with the requirements of current National Fire Code standards and DoD Instruction 6055.1 (references (e) and (f)), and other appropriate requirements. Commercial off-the-shelf equipment will be purchased rather than developing a unique military specification.

b. All DoD fire protection personnel shall be issued personal protective equipment commensurate with their assigned tasks.

c. All personnel engaged in confirmed fire fighting and hazardous materials operations shall use self-contained breathing apparatus and all components of a fire fighting and/or hazardous materials protective ensemble.

12. Fire Department Uniforms. All personnel shall avoid wearing any clothing that is unsafe due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistant characteristics of the fabrics. The DoD Components may establish policies for the use of clothing which consists of 100% natural fibers or blends that are principally natural fibers.

13. Consolidation of Fire Departments. To minimize the impact of personnel costs and to eliminate duplicate fire protection, the DoD Components shall continue the ongoing efforts to consolidate fire departments. (See DoD Instruction 4000.19, reference (k)).

#### 14. Mutual Aid

a. The DoD Components, under Chapter 15A of 42 U.S.C.(reference (l)), are encouraged to enter into reciprocal agreements with local fire protection agencies for mutual fire fighting and emergency response assistance. If practical and agreeable to the local fire protection agency involved, a portion of the required fire protection for the DoD installation may be provided for under the mutual aid agreement. The DoD Components shall not increase staffing or equipment above DoD requirements solely to provide mutual aid to local fire protection agencies.

b. Each agreement entered into under paragraph E.14.a., (above) shall conform to 15 U.S.C. 2210 (reference (m)), which provides for compensation to municipalities for direct costs and losses sustained while fighting fire on Federal property. Each agreement shall provide the terms for reimbursement of each party for all or any part of the costs incurred in furnishing fire

protection or emergency response to the other party. (See DoD Instruction 7230.7, reference (n).)

c. In the absence of any agreement installation commander are authorized to render emergency assistance to preserve life and property in the vicinity of the DoD installation, when, in their opinion, such assistance is in the best interest of the United States. (See reference (n).)

d. In connection with mutual aid fire fighting or emergency response assistance agreements, any service performed by DoD personnel, civilian or military, shall constitute service rendered in the line-of-duty.

e. The performance of such service by any other individual shall not constitute such individual as an officer or employee of the United States.

f. Develop plans and procedures to provide fire suppression and emergency response services for nearby Federal Agency facilities, in the event normal municipal fire suppression and emergency response services are inhibited. (See DoD Instruction 4000.19, reference (k)).

15. Contracting Fire Protection. When contract protection services are required according to the criteria in DoD Instruction 4100.33 (reference (o)), statements of work shall be performance oriented. Funds shall not be obligated or expended for entering into a contract for the performance of fire fighting functions at any military installation or facility (10 U.S.C. 2465, reference (p)). However, the DoD Components may contract with local governments for the provision of fire protection services at military installations to be closed under the Base Closures Act, 10 U.S.C. 2907, reference (q).

16. Fire Brigades. On DoD installations where an organized, dedicated fire department is not justified and external assistance is not readily available, fire brigades shall be organized and provided appropriate equipment and training. The installation commander shall publish a written policy statement that includes the brigade's functions and work place. Personnel expected to do interior structural fire fighting shall be physically capable and trained to perform the required tasks. Fire fighting equipment shall be operationally satisfactory.

17. Program Management and Evaluation

a. Fire and emergency services program operational readiness inspections shall be conducted at intervals established by the DoD Component.

b. The DoD Components shall periodically evaluate the target buildings used for establishing fire flow rates at each installation to determine where annual pumper operating and

salary costs can be economically offset by the one-time expenditure for installing sprinklers.

DoD MINIMUM AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING VEHICLE ALLOWANCES

<u>AIRFIELDS OPERATING DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VEHICLE ALLOWANCE</u>
A. Permanently assigned aircraft having less than 1,000-gallon fuel capacity and all helicopters.	To be determined by DoD Component
B. Permanently assigned aircraft less than 75 feet in length; or carrying ordnance.	2w/2,000 gallon total capacity
C. Permanently assigned aircraft less than 100 feet in length or carrying ordnance.	3w/3,000-gallon total capacity
D. Permanently assigned aircraft less than 175 feet in length; ordnance, high value, on hazardous cargo.	3w/9,000-gallon total capacity
E. Permanently assigned aircraft greater than 175 feet in length; ordnance; hazardous or high-value cargo.	4w/12,000-gallon total capacity

NOTE: These minimum allowances do not include specialized ARFF vehicle requirements for airfields, such as Twin Agent Units, rescue vehicles, rapid intervention vehicles.

MAXIMUM RESPONSE TIMES FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE PUMPERS<sup>2</sup>

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RESPONSE TIME (Minutes)<sup>3</sup></u>	
	<u>1ST 50%</u>	<u>REMAINING 50%</u>
1. Shops and Industrial Buildings	5	10
2. Hangars	5	10
3. Warehouses	5	10
4. Technical Facilities	5	10
5. Hospitals	5	10
6. Ship Berthing	5	10
7. Administrative	7	14
8. Exchange and Commissary	7	14
9. Recreation and Assembly	7	14
10. Dining Halls	7	14
11. Bachelor Office Quarters, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Dormitories	7	14
12. Multifamily Dwellings	9	18
13. Single and Duplex Dwellings	9	18
14. Trailer Courts	9	18
15. Isolated or Scattered Buildings	15	20

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<sup>2</sup>Pumpers may be located to serve several or all areas if situated within the response time. Some areas may be served entirely by pumpers from other areas within the prescribed response times.

<sup>3</sup>DoD Components may increase response times when adequate fixed fire protection systems are provided.

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE FIRE SERVICE POSITIONS

<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>NUMBERS OF FIRE COMPANIES</u> <sup>4</sup>				
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5 or more</u>
1. Fire Chief	1	1	1	1	1
2. Deputy Fire Chief				1 <sup>5</sup>	1
3. Assistant Fire Chief (Shift Supervisor)			2	2	2
4. Assistant Fire Chief (Training)				1 <sup>6</sup>	1
5. Assistant Fire Chief (Fire Prevention). Where four or more fire prevention personnel are required, an assistant fire chief (fire prevention) is authorized.					
6. District/Battalion Chief (Supervisory Fire Fighter). Additional supervisors may be required due to the overall size and large geographic service areas at large or consolidated installations, where the physical dispersion of fire department stations makes it unmanageable for one shift supervisor to provide immediate direction of day-to-day operations.					

<sup>4</sup>Figures reflect only those personnel necessary to meet fire suppression needs (staffed fire apparatus) and do not consider personnel required for fire prevention, fire alarm communications, management and administration, and personnel assigned for maintenance of fixed fire protection systems.

<sup>5</sup>Deputy Fire Chief. Position may be authorized by DoD Component.

<sup>6</sup>Assistant Fire Chief (Training). Position may be authorized by DoD Component.

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE PREVENTION POSITIONS

<u>DETERMINED ON AREA OF SPACE REQUIRING FIRE RISK SURVEYS (IN THOUSANDS OF SQ. FT.)<sup>7</sup></u>	<u>STAFFING REQUIREMENTS<sup>8</sup></u>
251-750	1
751-1,500	2
1,501-2,500	3
2,501-5,000	4
5,001-8,500	5
8,501-12,500	6
12,501-17,500	7
17,501 and above <sup>9</sup>	

<sup>7</sup>Total square footage of buildings (excluding family housing), continuously used outside storage areas (continuous movement of equipment and/or supplies to and from the storage site), ships and waterfront facilities.

<sup>8</sup>These baseline staffing figures may be increased or decreased depending on the DoD Component's assessment of the hazardous nature of the material stored or operations conducted amount of fire or fighter crew-type inspections conducted on low-hazard occupancies, the mission criticality of the equipment and operations, predominant construction features, utilization of fire prevention personnel for public fire education and review of construction plans, and other local factors bearing on the demand for full-time fire prevention personnel.

<sup>9</sup>The number of fire prevention personnel for areas in excess of 17,500,000 square feet shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the DoD Component.

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
FIRE APPARATUS

<u>FIRE APPARATUS IDENTIFIERS</u>	<u>POSITIONS PER VEHICLE REQUIRED</u>
1. ARFF Fire Fighting Apparatus	3 <sup>10</sup>
2. ARFF Rescue Apparatus	3
3. ARFF Tanker and/or Resupply Apparatus	1
4. ARFF Twinned Agent Fire Fighting Apparatus	2
5. Structural Pumpers	4
6. Aerial Ladders	4
7. Structural Rescue Apparatus	2
8. Hazardous Materials Apparatus	2
9. Structural Tanker and/or Resupply Apparatus	1
10. Brush Fire Apparatus	0 <sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup>ARFF fire fighting apparatus with manual turrets require four positions per vehicle.

<sup>11</sup>Brush truck, brush/structural, or MACI truck shall be considered synonymous. However, when the primary response is structural, four positions may be authorized by the DoD Component. At installations with severe wildfire risk, two positions per brush fire truck may be authorized by the DoD Component.